

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1897

THE NEWS.

According to the dispatches received by the Doric, Japan is not yet satisfied by the replies of Secretary Sherman on the relations of that country to Hawaii in the event of annexation. A further protest has been made by Minister Hoshi and the language used is significant. The Japanese Minister states that it is impossible for his country to "view with unconcern and acquiescence the consequences which would follow the extinction of Hawaiian sovereignty." Japan emphatically denies that she has any designs inimical to Hawaii. At the same time she deprecates further colonial expansion in the Pacific. The very fact that the United States has so long exercised a predominating influence over the Islands is advanced as a reason for continuing the status quo. The Senate has adopted the conference committee's report on the Tariff Bill by a vote of forty to thirty. The President signed the bill on July 24 and it went into operation on the same day. Protests have already been made against some of its provisions. The Hawaiian Reciprocity clause remained intact and Hawaii's position is assured until next December at least. The opposition forces do not concede Annexation. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is already in Washington, a definite line of attack has already been formed by anti-annexationists and a fight in December is certain.

The dispatches by the Doric deny that the Turks intend evacuating Thessaly. On the contrary there may be further fighting in Crete. The Cubans have repulsed the Spanish forces in a decisive victory, and Spaniards in Havana are highly incensed over the release of several Cuban insurgents. The news in general is of a very brief nature.

THE CHINESE IN HAWAII.

Much of the opposition in the United States, to the annexation of Hawaii is purely sentimental, aimed at our mixed population; as though anything could be more mixed than the population is now in our mother country. We have already shown, in a previous article, that the native Hawaiians are better educated, in a primary way, than most of the European population, which is crowding into the United States by the hundred thousands annually, and that the public school regulations of Hawaii require the attendance of children of all nationalities, and none between the ages of six and sixteen are exempt from the operations of the law. As a natural result, there are fewer native Hawaiians unable to read and write, than are found among the natives of any country in the world, not excepting the United States. And more than this, all the youth now attending school, are taught in the English language only, as a vernacular.

But how about Asiatics—is asked by critics. It is true that one-third of our population comprises Japanese and Chinese, who came here until recently chiefly as laborers engaged for the plantations, in the same way as Chinese were formerly brought into California by the large Chinese immigration companies to work on the railroads, nearly all of which roads in that state were built in part by them. In the same way, Chinese and Japanese are at the present time employed there in large numbers, under contracts, to plant and cultivate sugar beets, on the new plantations that are springing up in that state, because they work much cheaper than any other

laborers, and it is an employment for which they are well adapted; and still better, it is a reliable class of labor, whether it be Chinese or Japanese. They are preferred to Europeans in the cultivation of sugar beets, because they are reliable, being held by contracts to their employers. Europeans belonging to labor organizations are not so reliable; being too often controlled by men who care nothing for the engagements, which they may have entered into with their employers. One thing should be borne in mind, that the Chinese contract labor system did not originate in Hawaii, but in California, and is still carried on there, by the Chinese bosses, who import their laborers to cultivate sugar beets, or engage in any other labor service. The heavy crops of wheat and other grains in some of the states west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, are now annually harvested in part by companies of traveling Chinese who contract to do the work promptly at a lower price than white laborers. It is said that their work is done so faithfully and well, that they can make engagements a year ahead, and that without their help, much of the grain crop would be lost. Going farther east, we find that Chinese do a large share of the laundry-work, being in some cases employed by Americans for the purpose, especially in the large cities. This is a kind of work for which they are specially adapted, in the same way as they are to the laborious cultivation of sugar beets or any other garden vegetables.

It is not alone in America and Hawaii that Asiatics are proving to be laborers best adapted for certain industries, for which other nationalities are not well suited. They are forcing their way into every country on the face of the globe. So far as the Chinese in Hawaii are concerned, they are by law restricted from going to America, nor will they be allowed to do so after annexation. The same regulations will exist then as now as regards Chinese. Many of them return each year to China, and gradually the number in Hawaii will be reduced. After annexation, it is quite likely that many of them will wish to continue service on the plantations, as they will prefer this to returning home to China.

JAPAN'S PROTEST.

When the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty was sent to the United States Senate for confirmation, after having received the signatures of the President, and his Secretary of State, as well as those of the authorized commissioners from Hawaii, the Japanese Minister Hoshi, residing at Washington, inquired of Secretary Sherman, whether provision had been made in the new treaty, to secure to the Japanese who are in Hawaii the same privileges after the annexation treaty goes into force, that are guaranteed by the existing treaty between Japan and Hawaii. Mr. Sherman replied that the United States Government did not assume any obligations of the Hawaiian Government arising under treaties made by it with other governments. It was this reply which probably led Minister Hoshi to enter his protest, for which he probably had no better reason to sustain him than other governments have, with which Hawaii has made treaties. Or the motive may have been the desire to secure for all the Japanese now in Hawaii, the privilege of migrating to the continent without let or hindrance. The protest entered by him rested on three grounds:

1. That the maintenance of the *status quo* is essential to the good understanding of the Pacific Powers.
2. That Hawaiian annexation would imperil the residential, commercial and industrial rights of Japanese subjects in Hawaii, rights

secured to them by treaty and by the laws of Hawaii.

3. That such annexation might lead to a postponement of the settlement of claims and liabilities, already existing in favor of Japan, under treaty stipulations.

The first of the above clauses is too absurd to require notice, as all European governments agree that Hawaii belongs to the American sphere of political influence in the Pacific. Japan alone stands as objector. The second clause of the protest is equally untenable. Under the treaty between Hawaii and Japan, no exclusive right is granted to her people here that is not granted to those of other nationalities. No clause in the treaty allows either Hawaiians to become subjects of the Emperor of Japan, or Japanese to become subjects or citizens in Hawaii; while under the present constitution of Hawaii, no foreigners can become citizens here. Consequently, Japan has no more ground for protesting than England or Germany, as all are treated alike.

The third clause in Japan's protest asserts that her claim for indemnity in not allowing certain immigrants to land may not be settled, if annexation takes place. If the questions in dispute are to be referred to arbitration this has no force.

Japanese in Hawaii will enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to them in the treaty under which they came here—rights of domicile only. Nothing more was guaranteed to them. And the annexation treaty deprives them of none, as it deprives subjects of no other nationality any of the rights secured to them by similar treaties. Whether they will ever be allowed to migrate to the United States, depends altogether on the latter power. At present she does not permit any but the educated classes from Japan to enter her territory, though some do enter by way of Canada. If the Japanese now here become qualified by education, they no doubt will be allowed to migrate to the continent. But not otherwise, unless Congress passes special laws to permit them. Japan's protest has therefore no solid basis to rest on, and it is not surprising that it received so little attention from Secretary Sherman.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

The larger cities of the United States and of other countries have for years been confronted with the increasing necessity of making adequate provisions for breathing spaces for tenement-house and other crowded districts. One who is unfamiliar with the existing conditions of the localities in which the poorer classes of mechanics and workmen live, can scarcely realize the discomforts to which they are subjected, especially during the hot season of the year. The narrow streets and closely packed houses absorb the heat during the daytime, and at night it is radiated out into the already overburdened atmosphere. The squalor and the wretchedness are intense. The corner saloon is the resort of the men, the women sit on the doorsteps, and the children play in the street. Municipal authorities have studied the problem, and church and charitable organizations have given their attention to it, with the result that valuable pieces of land within the districts have been condemned and converted into little parks and open spaces. Trees have been planted in them and benches built. They are always well patronized, and their effect upon the health and happiness of the surrounding inhabitants has been beneficial.

A scheme for a breathing space at Palama has long been before the public, and is worthy the sympathy of everyone. Petition has been made to the Government for the use of a portion of the made land beyond the stream. No outlay of public funds has been solicited, nor a perpetual deed. Should the per-

mission of the Government be obtained, a small strip of land bordering on the stream will be turned into a public playground. Benches will be built for the men, generous heaps of sand will be furnished for the children, and there will be no "keep off the grass" signs. The entire expense will be borne by the petitioners. The district needs such an open space. The children are forced into the streets to play, and the surroundings are not conducive to high morals. Honolulu is well provided with large parks, but they are distant from the crowded portions of the city. Men with large families cannot afford to take frequent journeys on the horse cars to the open lands of the suburbs or to the beach. Yet such excursions are necessary. The influence of hot pavements and ugly building walls upon the disposition, let alone the question of health and morals, cannot be anything else than evil. It is hoped that permission will be granted for the use of the ground for this purpose.

The periodical gold mining excitement on the Pacific coast has again set in. This time it is the wild and desolate hills of Yukon in Alaska, in north latitude 65 deg. Just now, nothing else is talked about from Victoria down to San Diego, but how to get to the new gold fields in the Alaskan El Dorado. As in previous excitements of the kind, there are people ready to sell all that they have to raise sufficient to reach the bleak and snow-clad hills that border the Yukon river, where the gold mines are located. The trip from San Francisco to the port of St. Michaels in Alaska, requires fifteen days in a fairly good but very crowded steamer. And thence up a rugged, mountainous country, with numerous streams to be forded, takes twenty to twenty-five days more of hard travel on foot, such as very few are able to endure. And yet there are hundreds and thousands ready to start off, willing to take the chances, with any accommodations, and to pay any price that may be charged. No doubt there is gold there, perhaps in abundance if one is lucky enough to find it, but the fatigue, discomforts, risk of health, and risk of finding only stones and rocks, on arrival there—do not deter these argonauts. Some no doubt will succeed and manage to secure fortunes in some way or other, but it is only one in a thousand, that proves to be the lucky man. Still the crowd are willing to take risks, and off they go, often leaving fairly comfortable situations. It is singular that these new gold fields are on the boundary line between Canada and Alaska, (the 141st degree of longitude). But this so far has not made any trouble, although to reach the mines, travelers have to cross and recross the boundary several times in going to and returning from the Klondyke gold fields. The same remark refers to the Kootenay gold fields in British Columbia. These rich deposits lie on both sides of the boundary dividing British Columbia from the State of Washington—along the 49th parallel of latitude. So far, there have been no disputes as to claims crossing the line, but police are stationed along it. In Alaska there will, no doubt, be much suffering to the pioneers who rush into these cold and inhospitable wastes, at present fit neither for man or beast to live in.

Another Advocate.

MR. EDITOR:—Having lived in the South and in the negro districts, I have read with much interest the articles in the Advertiser entitled, "New Departure," relative to the importation of negro families to Hawaii. The description therein contained of the Southern plantation darkey is good and true to life, and demonstrates conclusively that the writer is acquainted with his subject. Too much cannot be said in praise of the plantation darkey. It is also true that it is not the plantation darkey that is guilty of crime. I

have been upon the scene of the late burnings, and am acquainted with the circumstances. For the information of the "Special Agent" he said that for only one crime is a negro ever burned in the South—a crime which alone in enormity surpasses the punishment meted out to the offender by an outraged community.

All of the cities and larger towns of the black belt are filled with a mongrel population of mulattoes. The moment a drop of foreign blood courses a negro's veins he becomes changed in every habit, and always for the worse and to this class of mulattos is traceable the crimes committed. But in this lies the principal danger from the importation of negroes here. The negroes are the most prolific under the sun. Virtue is with the vast majority unknown, and on account of the peculiar conditions obtaining here, it would be but a short time until a new element would have to be dealt with, new social conditions obtain, and new problems arise and forever remain to vex the people. PROPHET.

SOME PEOPLE.

Doric Brought a Number of Noteworthy Personages.

Among the people who arrived on the Doric yesterday were the following:

C. M. Pepper, correspondent of the New York Herald and other papers, who comes to write up the Islands. Mr. Pepper returned to the United States from Cuba in June, where he was sent as correspondent for the New York Herald and other papers. While there he went through the districts of the big island in revolt, in company with Mr. Calhoun, who was sent to Cuba by President McKinley to examine into the existing state of affairs. Mr. Pepper is accompanied by his wife and child.

O. T. Sewall, cousin of Minister Sewall, and a member of the firm of Williams, Diamond & Co., in the interests of which firm he comes to the Islands. Mr. Sewall will be a guest at the American Legation.

Col. C. P. Lauke, who, with Minister Damon, represented Hawaii at the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in London.

Baron von Teichmann, an attaché of the German Embassy in Peking, who is now on his way to his post.

Visited the Penguin.

President Dole, accompanied by Minister Lansing, Colonel Soper and Professor Alexander, called aboard H. B. M. S. Penguin yesterday morning and remained for the space of half an hour. On going to and coming from the Penguin in the Foreign Office barge, the usual salutes were fired from the men-of-war in port and the yards of the U. S. S. Marion, H. L. J. M. S. Hyet and H. B. M. S. Penguin were manned. As the barge passed the U. S. S. Philadelphia, the band played Hawaii Pone.

Minister Hawes Better.

Through the kindness of Captain Cameron, of the steamer Claudine, which arrived from Maui and Hawaii ports Sunday morning, it was learned that while that vessel was at Paauhau, 7 o'clock Thursday night, July 28th, a telephone message from Hilo announced that the condition of Minister Hawes' health was very much improved. He was still at Waialae.

In St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sunday morning, prayers were said for the recovery of Minister Hawes.

Mr. C. du Roi, Manager of B. F. Ehlers & Co., arrived on the Doric yesterday. He left Mrs. du Roi in a convalescent state and said that he expected her to return to Honolulu in about six weeks, fully recovered.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." Mrs. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

Vacation Not Necessary

MANY HUNDREDS of our townspeople cannot afford to travel, in order that a change of air and occupation will build them up and restore health. THE CONSTANT application to one's duties in this climate will soon wreck a robust constitution, unless some assistance is rendered.

Malt

THE BEST WAY to build up the wrecked and torn-down physical forces is by taking a preparation of Malt which will in no way work an injury to any organ of the body. MALT NUTRINE is acknowledged by the Medical Profession as being the best preparation of Malt on the market.

Nutrine

YOU MUST NOT THINK that you are obtaining a stimulating beverage in taking MALT NUTRINE. It contains less than 2 per cent of alcohol, and will not intoxicate.

IT IS A PURE Extract of Malt in a palatable and convenient form. PERSONS TAKING MALT NUTRINE invariably increase in flesh.

Fattens

THE SALE OF MALT NUTRINE has exceeded the sales of all other preparations of Malt ten fold, which convinces us that it has merit. PRICES: Per case of 12 bottles, \$3.50; three bottles for \$1.00, or single bottles, 35 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 27, 1897.

We want every carpenter in town to call at our stores this week and see our stock of carpenters tools; we have everything he wants. Always on the look out for novelties, we have secured some that will gladden the heart of every carpenter who uses them.

We have Balsley's patent screw driver and holder. The most unique tool ever placed on the market. By this arrangement the screw is held in position as firmly as though it were a portion of the driver itself. The tool can be adjusted to fit any size of head in a fraction of a second.

Another good thing is a handy oil stone, set in a wooden frame with wooden cover complete. No fear of grit or dust getting on the stone and ruining your edge tools.

We have an immense stock of general carpenters implements, such as spoke-shaves, iron planes, wood planes, chisels, adzes, ratchet braces, steel squares, Jennings' expansion bits, awls and tools (self contained) and very handy, hack saws and hand saws, saw sets, gauges, carpenters' engineers' and farriers' hammers, rules and pencils and a thousand and one other things too numerous to mention here.

We are selling everything as cheap as any other house in town and our stock is the best.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. 234 FORT STREET.